

BELIEVE BRITISH WARSHIP IS LOST

Audacious Reported to Have Been Victim of Mine Off the Irish Coast.

IS FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP

Commissioned in 1912, of Twenty-five Thousand Tons Burden—Germans Forced to Evacuate Dixmude—Russians Report Continued Advances in East Prussia.

London, Nov. 14.—Although no official announcement has been made, from information received tonight it seems possible that the British battleship Audacious has been lost. It was a victim either of a mine or of a boiler magazine explosion last week in the Irish sea.

It is believed that the Audacious struck a mine not far from the field that the Olympic ran into a few days ago. The admiralty office has admitted it is "pure luck" that the Olympic is still afloat.

The Audacious was a 25,000-ton first line battleship. It was commissioned September, 1912. It carried ten 13.5-inch guns and 16 four-inch guns. It had a speed of 21 knots.

Wreck German Submarines.

The Standard prints a report, which the press bureau permits, that two of the enemy's submarines have been lost. There has been no official announcement of either. The Standard report adds that there is every reason to believe two submarines which have been raiding in the channel have been satisfactorily accounted for, according to information from credible naval sources.

One of these submarines has been carrying out a series of daring reconnaissance in the vicinity of Dover, and a patrolling cruiser has reported attempts by this German craft to torpedo it.

FORCED TO LEAVE DIXMUDE

Germans Unable to Hold Captured French City—Allies Maintain Positions.

London, Nov. 14.—The Germans, who on Tuesday last captured Dixmude, today were driven out with heavy losses.

They stood the terrific fire bravely; in fact, refused to budge from their

WOUNDED ALGERIAN FIGHTER



This Algerian, who was wounded in the battle of the Aisne, is a type of the soldiers which France brought over from her possessions in Africa.

hard earned position until extermination faced them.

They stood their ground before a heavy fire of shrapnel and high explosives, but on the appearance of a large force of French marines in a bayonet charge they rapidly retreated, refusing to take a chance on heavier losses.

German Position Unimproved. At other points in West Flanders the Germans do not seem to have improved their position to any marked extent. In fact, an unofficial report from the north of France tonight says that their attempts to break down the British resistance around Ypres have failed and that their attempt to drive a wedge into the allied lines by a concentrated heavy gun fire at La Bassee also failed.

There has been a considerable bulge in the line here for some time, but the

KAISER WILHELM AT THE FRONT



Kaiser Wilhelm, at the right, and a group of his officers, photographed on a pontoon bridge over the River Meuse.

allies hold their positions on either flank.

Tells of Ypres Fighting. The official press bureau issued the following communication regarding the fighting at Ypres:

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was at once followed by an assault in force, carried out by the First and Fourth brigades of the Prussian guard corps.

"It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed.

Break Through Allies' Lines.

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops and their splendid resistance against great odds the attempt to penetrate to Ypres was repulsed, but the weight of the enemy's advance enabled them to break through our lines at three points. They were, however, hurled back and prevented from gaining further ground.

"An immense loss was inflicted on the enemy, 700 of their dead being found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. The casualties suffered by them in advancing up to our line under direct and enfiladed fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. We took 1,300 prisoners."

French Official Report.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The French official announcement given out here says that from the Ys to the sea the fighting has been less violent than on previous days. Several efforts of the Germans to cross the Yser were checked. Generally speaking, the French positions have been maintained and German attacks around Ypres were repulsed.

The French forces in the north are described as holding positions close to the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy.

Slight progress on other parts of the battle front is reported, as well as the capture of a German detachment by a surprise attack.

From German Point of View.

Berlin, by wireless to London, Nov. 14.—German military headquarters today gave out an official announcement as follows:

"On the branch of the Yser canal at Neuport our marines have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and we have taken 700 prisoners. During our attacks on Ypres, which have progressed favorably, another 1,100 prisoners have been taken.

"Pierce French attacks to the west and east of Soissons have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

RUSSIAN ARMIES ROLL ON

Claim Successful Advances in East Prussia—Berlin Declares Moves Were Checked.

Petrograd, Nov. 14.—The following statement has been received by the Russian commander in chief's staff:

"In East Prussia the fighting continues in the region of Stalluponen for the possession of the outlets in the eastern chain of the Mazurian lakes.

"The fighting in the region of Soldau continues. The German offensive has been repulsed in the direction of Thorn on both banks of the Vistula toward Rybnik and Wloclawek and farther west. The enemy brought here a part of his troops from Lyck.

"In the Csanstochowa region the Germans are moving gradually toward the Silesian frontier.

"In Galicia our offensive toward Doualets nowhere encountered resistance. We occupied Krosno and inflicted heavy losses on the Austrian rear guard. In the region of Sanok and Turka, where we stormed nightly a well-fortified position, the Austrians on the morning of November 11 began retreating.

"In the Carpathians, on the road Nadvorno to Marmarostiget, near Palesna, we defeated a body of hostile Sokols.

Berlin Reports Russian Check.

Berlin, Nov. 14.—According to official announcement given out in Ber-

lin today news received from the eastern arena of hostilities shows that matters are proceeding favorably.

The Russian cavalry forces, which were defeated previously with heavy loss in the vicinity of Kolo, 40 miles northeast of Kallisz, Russian Poland, resumed their offensive movements, and swinging to the southward were again repulsed to the east of Kallisz. This, the announcement says, removes any possible danger of an invasion of Silesia. The announcement adds:

"On the East Prussian frontier at Eydtkuhnen and also farther south to the east of the outlet of the Mazurian lakes fresh battles have developed, but no decision has yet been reached."

FINALLY DESTROY THE EMDEN

British Warship Ends Career of Famous Cruiser Which Has Done So Much Damage.

London, Nov. 12.—Two naval successes of utmost importance to Great Britain and its allies were announced by the admiralty.

The first was the destruction of the German cruiser Emden. It was driven ashore and burned after a severe engagement with the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Cocos or Keeling group of islands southwest of Java in the Indian ocean.

The second was the bottling up of the German cruiser Koensigberg near Mafia Island on the coast of German East Africa by the blockading of the channel to the harbor. This was done by the Australian cruiser Chatham.

These two victories have cleared all the high seas of German cruisers with the exception of Admiral von Spee's fleet in the southern Pacific, and the British admiralty has informed the country that adequate measures have been taken to deal with this fleet, victor of the recent battle off the Chilean coast.

Emden's Captain a Prisoner.

Captain von Muller of the German cruiser Emden and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern, one of his officers, are both prisoners of war and neither is wounded, according to an announcement by the admiralty.

The admiralty adds that the losses on the Emden are unofficially reported as 200 killed and 30 wounded.

The admiralty has given directions that all honors of war be accorded to the survivors of the Emden and that the captain and his officers are not to be deprived of their swords.

Eight German Flyers Killed.

London, Nov. 12.—Germany has invaded England by airship, according to official announcement in Berlin, received in London by wireless which states that German aviators have flown over Sheerness and Harwich. Sheerness is a fortified seaport in Kent at the mouth of the Thames, forty miles from London and Harwich, in Essex, is about seventy miles northeast of London. A thrilling encounter occurred in the vicinity of Ypres between eight aeroplanes, four German, two French and two British. The German machines were finally destroyed by artillery fire and the eight officers they carried were killed.

Call a Million More Men.

London, Nov. 12.—The British government will call for 1,000,000 more men to fight the Germans. This number is in excess of the number of men already voted for 1914 and 1915. It does not affect the territorial force.

The additional 1,000,000 men will bring the British forces up to 2,184,460. On August 5 there was a supplementary estimate of 800,000 followed on September 9 by 500,000 more. The number of men now called out by the government answers the requirements of the year ending March 31, 1915.

Praise the German Navy.

Berlin (by wireless), Nov. 13.—"The German navy has destroyed the legend of British naval supremacy," was the declaration of the German press on Thursday in commenting upon the destruction of the cruiser Emden. While the naval critics deplore the loss of the cruiser, they emphasize the fact that England had to call to her assistance the Australian, Japanese, Russian and French warships to hunt the vessel down.

BLIZZARD HITS BIGGEST FIGHT OF WORLD WAR

CESSATION OF SHOT AND SHELL AFFORDS LITTLE RELIEF TO SOLDIERS.

DIXMUDE PROVES A DEATH TRAP TO ITS CONQUERORS

Allies Drive Germans Back Across Yser—Paris Claims Gain, Reporting Invaders Repulsed With Severe Losses—Berlin Announces Capture of Several Hundred Men and Two Machine Guns—British Dreadnought Sunk By German Mine—Trenches Filled With Water.

Paris.—The Germans were driven from the only position they held on the left bank of the River Yser, losing a foothold they had gained at great cost. The victory of the allies is officially reported. It is unofficially stated that the force of Germans which was thrown back across the river numbers 5,000 men.

The only important battles anywhere on the wide front between the North Sea and Alsace took place in the small area of conflict in Heglum, where the Germans appear to be risking their whole campaign in the west by the effort to tear a hole in the allied line that would let them through to the French coast.

New York.—The American liner New York, in from Liverpool, brought a graphic story of the loss of the superdreadnought Audacious by James Rupert Beane, formerly bandmaster of the White Star liner Olympic, which made a valorous but vain effort to save the giant battleship from sinking several hours after she hit a German mine off the northern coast of Ireland.

The bandmaster was corroborated by an assistant, Hugh Griffiths. Neither would consent to talk until assured that the story of the disaster had been printed here, as they had pledged themselves to secrecy. They were observers of the gallant work of their intrepid commander, Capt. Herbert J. Haddock, and they talked with petty officials and sailors of the Audacious who were taken aboard the Olympic.

Berlin, via London.—German general headquarters reports as follows:

"The fighting on our right wing made only very slight progress, owing to the unfavorable weather, but in the course of a difficult preliminary encounter we captured several hundred French and English soldiers and two machine guns.

"In the forest of Argonne we succeeded in blowing up and capturing a strong French position of support.

"The report of the French that they had dispersed a German division at Golcourt (department of Meurthe-et-Moselle) to the south of Larfal, is an invention. On the contrary, the French suffered considerable losses here, while we did not lose a single man.

Russia Withdraws Troops.

London.—News from Helsinki, Finland, states that Russians have withdrawn troops from the east and west of Finland, to join the main Russian army, indicating that Russia's fear of a Swedish invasion of Finland has vanished.

Turks to Shoot Allies.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Cairo, Egypt, says: "The British and French consuls from Damascus and Aleppo, who reached Cairo with American assistance, assert that before being allowed to leave they were obliged to sign a document agreeing, in the event of an attack by the allies, on the Syrian ports, to the shooting of three British, French or Russian residents for every Turk killed."

Battle Line Still Unchanged.

Paris.—The battle line in Belgium and France remains practically unchanged, the Germans having failed thus far to make material progress in their great effort to get to the French coast. Nor has either side scored any definite advance in the extensive eastern theater of war.

Nicaraguan Volcano in Eruption.

New Orleans, La.—Cerro Negro, a volcano 12 miles east of Leon, the largest city of Nicaragua, has been in a violent eruption for 10 days.

Austrian City Short of Food.

Venice, via Paris.—The food supply is reported as becoming very scarce and dear in Trent, the chief Austrian city in the Italian Tyrol. Flour already costs 25 per cent more than it does in Vienna.

Fighting Near Suez Canal.

Berlin.—Reports reaching Berlin from Milan, Italy, set forth that in Egypt fighting already has occurred near the Suez Canal. This information was given to the press from official quarters.

STOCKYARDS OPEN AGAIN AT CHICAGO

PACKING HOUSES ARE DISINFECTED AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

EXPERTS SAY DANGER'S PAST

Each Animal in 300 Cars on Track Will Be Examined by Inspectors—Buyers Uncertain About Matter of Prices.

Chicago, Ill.—The Union Stock Yards and the packing houses, scrubbed and disinfected after nine days of quarantine in the government and state fight against the foot and mouth disease, opened for business at midnight, all parts of the industry having been declared thoroughly sanitary and rid of any danger of spreading the disease.

There were 300 cars of stock on sidings just outside the city limits. These were to be brought in a few hours later when more than a hundred federal inspectors were to report for duty. They were instructed to examine each animal as it entered the pen.

Altogether, the receipts were estimated at 500 cars, containing 8,000 cattle, 15,000 sheep and 6,000 hogs. This estimate is about one-third of the usual Monday receipts.

Buyers at the yards were uncertain whether there would be any marked increase in prices. Some argued that the public has become afraid of beef since the spread of the disease and that packers would not pay fancy prices when the demand was not keen.

Other markets have been flourishing and receipts here are expected to increase rapidly. If early receipts are heavy, it was said there would be no stampede among buyers, although the market would be stronger. Hog prices were expected to be higher, proportionately, as estimated receipts were unprecedentedly light. No shipments were to be received from Iowa, Indiana and Wisconsin, where the bulk of the shipments usually come from.

Bomb Under Whitman's Office.

New York.—A bomb somewhat similar in construction to the one that wrecked the entrance to the Bronx county courthouse was found in the Tomba courtroom just under the district attorney's office occupied by Governor-elect Whitman. The room was crowded. The bomb contained gun powder, stags and bullets. Its fuse was partly burned.

Contents of Trunk Explode.

Springfield, Ill.—Louis Ross, a negro, and J. McKee of Bloomington, were seriously injured when a trunk which they were loading from the Chicago & Alton limited train was blown to pieces by explosives it contained. The trunk was checked by an Italian coal miner.

Walnut Ridge Hotel Burns.

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—Walnut Ridge sustained a fire loss of over \$100,000. The fire started in rear of Cooper pharmacy in the Hotel Reno block, and as Walnut Ridge has no fire protection the entire hotel block was destroyed.

Fort Smith Seeks Military Post.

Fort Smith, Ark.—A movement for the establishment of a permanent military post on the site of the government fort here abandoned 40 years ago, has been launched by the Business Men's Club of this city.

Aviator Killed in South Carolina.

Chesterfield, S. C.—Frank J. Terrell, an aviator, was killed instantly here while making a flight at a county fair. His aeroplane collapsed at a height of 500 feet.

Cairo Oil Plant Is Burned.

Cairo, Ill.—Fire almost completely destroyed the plant of the Roberts Cotton Seed Oil Company here and caused damage estimated at more than \$100,000.

Slayer of Woman to Be Hanged.

Morris, Ill.—John Kinsie, convicted of stabbing a woman to death Sept. 26, was sentenced to be hanged. It will be the second hanging in the history of the county.

Spring-Rice Goes to Canada.

Washington, Sir. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, left Washington to visit the duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, at Ottawa.

Canal Tolls \$735,182.32.

Washington.—Total collections of tolls for passage through the Panama Canal from the date of its opening to November 1, amount to \$735,182.32, according to official advices received here.

Loose on "Burr Thing."

Denver, Colo.—Two confidence men, operating in Kansas City, sent Hiram Zinner, a Clinton, Mo., farmer, to Denver to collect \$2,000 which they told him he had won for \$1,000 he wagered on a fake horse race.

DEMOCRATS HAVE VOTES TO SPARE

RETURNS SHOW MISSOURI LEGISLATURE WITH SCANT DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

PROGRESSIVE WILL BE LONELY

Authentic List of Members of Both Houses of Law Making Body as Furnished From Secretary Roach's Office.

Jefferson City.—The following is an authentic list of members of the next Missouri legislature, as compiled from the returns telegraphed in to the office of the secretary of state. The Democrats have a majority over all of only three, and only one Progressive is on the list:

Adair—C. M. C. Wilson (R.).
Andrew—J. P. Cooper (R.).
Atchison—Clark A. McGoff (R.).
Audrain—E. A. Shannon (D.).
Barry—J. P. Corman (R.).
Barton—J. M. Corman (R.).
Bates—James N. Sharp (D.).
Benton—Robert W. Hendrick (R.).
Bodding—C. J. Stanton (R.).
Boose—William H. Sapp (D.).
Buchanan—1st district, Philip McCollum (D.). 2d district, Frank J. Steadman (D.). 3d district, Jacob L. Hirtz (D.). 4th district, Jack L. Robinson (D.).
Butler—Almon Lee (R.).
Caldwell—James H. Lewis (R.).
Cassaway—H. H. Bond (D.).
Cauden—John A. Floyd (R.).
Cape Girardeau—H. W. Bridges (R.).
Carrington—Charles E. Wright (D.).
Carter—W. F. Frazer (D.).
Case—Charles B. Nelson (D.).
Cedar—James N. Jeffries (D.).
Charlton—R. H. Henderson (D.).
Christian—W. T. Hubert (R.).
Clark—Frank M. Hart (R.).
Clay—H. T. Gooden (R.).
Clinton—T. L. Wiley (D.).
Cole—A. T. Damm (D.).
Cooper—T. M. Coody (R.).
Crawford—J. H. Lewis (R.).
Dale—Joseph W. Hanks (R.).
Dallas—John H. McCarroll (R.).
Davies—Floyd A. Tugwell (R.).
De Kalb—Edward F. Carmichael (D.).
Deit—John H. Welch (D.).
Deing—J. T. Curry (R.).
Dunklin—James A. Bradley (D.).
Franklin—Fred H. Kammann (R.).
Garnett—Wm. L. Langenberg (R.).
Gentry—J. W. McKnight (D.).
Greene—1st district, William Adams (D.). 2d district, F. T. Stokard (R.).
Grundy—M. Eugene Humphreys (R.).
Hart—Wm. W. Foster (D.).
Hawley—Rosa E. Foster (D.).
Hickory—Moses N. Neidhardt (R.).
Holt—Wm. R. Swager (R.).
Howard—R. H. Watson (R.).
Howell—James A. Myers (R.).
Iron—C. P. Dameron (D.).
Jackson—1st district, Thomas H. Knight (D.). 2d district, Frank C. Wickerson (D.). 3d district, Wm. Hicks (D.). 4th district, Eugene F. Sullivan (D.). 5th district, John W. Calkins (D.). 6th district, D. M. Keenan (D.).
James—1st district, H. L. Shannon (R.). 2d district, Thomas J. Jeffries (D.). 3d district, Frank C. Wickerson (D.). 4th district, George O. Bond (R.).
Johnson—William A. Stephens (D.).
Jones—Alfred W. Calkins (R.).
Laclede—Marion L. Allen (R.).
Lafayette—N. M. Houx (R.).
Lawrence—R. H. Woodford (R.).
Levy—Nancy W. Woodford (D.).
Lincoln—Joseph Whitehead (D.).
Linn—Charles E. Kaler (D.).
Livingstone—A. T. Wooten (R.).
McDonald—W. O. Deane (D.).
Macon—Jonathan C. Bradley (D.).
Madison—William A. Engel (R.).
Maries—Frank C. Wickerson (D.).
Marion—Madison C. Schofield (D.).
Marion—John H. Summers (R.).
Miller—John W. Calkins (R.).
Mississippi—R. H. Boone (D.).
Monitona—R. Hamilton (R.).
Monroe—J. P. Bond (D.).
Montgomery—H. W. Kamm (R.).
Morgan—Jacob W. Kaufman (R.).
New Madrid—O. A. Cook (D.).
Newton—George A. Pogue (D.).
Nodaway—Charles E. Wright (D.).
O'Brien—Mathew C. Culp (D.).
Osage—Joseph Robinson (D.).
Ozark—James J. Kyle (R.).
Pamlico—Van M. Moore (D.).
Perry—Anthony R. Lukatsky (R.).
Peterson—Wm. McArthur (D.).
Phillips—Frank H. Parry (D.).
Pike—R. L. Jackson (D.).
Platte—David A. Chestnut (D.).
Polk—Charles H. Becker (R.).
Polk—Albert J. Cromarty (D.).
Pottawatomie—T. R. Valentine (R.).
Ralls—Frank Watson (D.).
Randolph—Rich R. Cornell (D.).
Ray—Dr. Thomas B. Cook (D.).
Raymond—James Moseley (D.).
Ripley—J. F. Philbrick (D.).
St. Charles—R. C. Hazzard (R.).
St. Clair—Louis E. Browning (R.).
St. Francis—Arthur P. Gray (R.).
St. Genevieve—William R. Wilber (R.).
St. Louis County—1st district, James W. Bettle (R.). 2d district, Harry E. Sprague (R.).
Saline—James Harbree (D.).
Schuyler—Winford Melvin (D.).
Scotland—Martin Miller (D.).
Scott—Joseph Charles Bowman (D.).
Shannon—R. M. Jones (R.).
Shelby—William L. Shook (D.).
Shelby—F. M. Norman (D.).
Shrewsbury—P. P. Gray (D.).
Sullivan—Joseph Nickell (R.).
Taney—Guy R. Mitchell (R.).
Tazewell—J. R. Womack (D.).
Vernon—J. A. Jackson (D.).
Warren—Thomas B. Hodges (R.).
Washington—William H. Evans (R.).
Wayne—J. M. Brown (R.).
Webster—John D. Atchaffery (R.).
Worth—Wm. W. Alford (D.).
Wright—Armas Griffith (R.).
St. Louis City—1st district, Philip W. Chaney (R.). 2d district, Henry C. Freeman (R.). 3d district, Claude G. Pender (R.). 4th district, James P. Robertson (R.). 5th district, Anthony J. Lutz (R.). 6th district, Louis E. Treasler (R.). 7th district, John J. Maroney (D.). 8th district, Charles H. Hays (D.). 9th district, Martin Ward (D.). 10th district, Frank O. Hittner (R.). 11th district, Henry Krummer (R.). 12th district, E. C. Brown (R.). 13th district, E. Frank (R.). 14th district, Charles A. Reeder (R.). 15th district, Clarence H. King (R.). 16th district, James H. List of State Senators.
Following are the names of the senate members, including those who hold over:
1st District—Anderson, Craig (D.).
2d District—James Campbell (D.).
3d District—George W. Gluck (D.).
4th District—James P. Robertson (R.).
5th District—M. C. Casey (D.).
6th District—John E. Wallace (D.).
7th District—Wallace Greene (D.).
8th District—John F. Morton (D.).
9th District—Walter C. Goodson (D.).
10th District—Frank G. Harris (D.).
11th District—Robert D. Rogers (D.).
12th District—Charles F. Carter (D.).
13th District—R. B. McMillin (D.).
14th District—Henry J. Vancey (D.).
15th District—Louis Grother (D.).
16th District—John Hays (D.).
17th District—Wallace Cronley (D.).
18th District—Robert J. Mitchell (D.).
19th District—Schuman, E. Brown (R.).
20th District—Edwin L. Moore (D.).
21st District—Charles F. Hawkins (D.).
22nd District—Lee Welch (D.).
23rd District—C. W. Calkins (D.).
24th District—Carter M. Buford (D.).
25th District—Albert E. L. Gardner (R.).
26th District—Thomas B. Whitledge (R.).
27th District—W. S. Allen (D.).
28th District—William H. Phelps (D.).
29th District—Frank B. Warner (R.).
30th District—Adolph C. Wight (R.).
31st District—Michael Kline (D.).
32nd District—C. W. Calkins (D.).
33rd District—Joseph H. Brown (D.).
34th District—Peter Anderson (R.).
Hold over